

Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1827.

[NO. 121.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Clerks of the Superior Courts,

AND other gentlemen holding subscriptions to the NEW MAP OF NORTH-CAROLINA, are requested to return the same by the 1st of January next. They will be so good as to present them, in the mean time, to such persons as will be likely to patronize the work, who have not had an opportunity of doing so already. The price to non-subscribers will be \$10. Very few, however, more than those subscribed for, will be printed. To remove any objection that may be urged against subscribing, the publisher wishes it to be understood, that none of the subscribers will be held bound, if the MAP is not correctly drawn, finished in the best manner, and of the best materials.

From the returns already received, the publisher is warranted in believing, that a subscription of not less than one thousand names will be obtained in North-Carolina, among whom are, His Excellency the Governor, all the Officers of the State Government residing at the metropolis, the Members of both Houses of the Legislature, a liberal proportion of the Professional Gentlemen, a large number of that most respectable class of citizens, the Farmers, and generally the Merchants and Traders of our Towns, to whom a correct Map of the State is particularly desirable.

The publisher takes this opportunity to acknowledge his obligations for the polite attention which has been uniformly paid to his applications for assistance in the prosecution of his work, and especially to those gentlemen who have interested themselves in procuring the surveys of the several counties. Any information calculated to benefit the work will be thankfully received.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1826.—4119.

State of North-Carolina.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

David Blalock, }
vs. } Petition for Divorce.
Nancy Blalock. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to her, that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held for the said county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincoln, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

Sm't 20.—pr. adv. \$4.

POST-OFFICE, CHARLOTTE, } January 6, 1827.

THOSE indebted to this Office, either for Letter or Newspaper Postage, are requested to call, without delay, and settle their respective dues. Such as do not attend to this notice, must not expect any farther credit. In no case, hereafter, will a letter be delivered until the postage is paid, except to such as have regular accounts; and accounts will be kept with those only who live within a convenient distance, are known to be punctual, and whose postages are sufficiently large to warrant the trouble.

Those who receive newspapers through this Office, and neglect to call and pay the postage due on them, must expect to have their papers retained hereafter, unless the postage is paid quarterly in advance. In respect to this, the subjoined instruction from the General Post-Office will be strictly adhered to:—

"Experience has proved how inattentive many people are to the payment of such small debts as arise from trusting the postages of newspapers; you are therefore not to give credit. To save in future any trouble or inconvenience, it will be proper for you to require the subscribers who receive papers through your office, at the commencement of every quarter, to pay the amount of one quarter's subscription in advance, and without such payment in advance, not to deliver them any newspapers, even though they tender you the money for them singly."

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1826.

Sample Alexander }
vs. } Petition for distribution.
Josiah Alexander }
and others. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert C. Morrison and Prudence his wife, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of the state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants as aforesaid, to appear and defend the aforesaid suit.

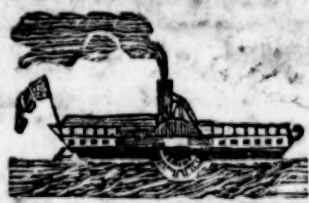
J. M. HUTCHISON, c. s. c. l.

521.—pr. adv. \$3.

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

STEAM BOAT



NORTH-CAROLINA.

THIS boat has been purchased to ply between Cheraw and Georgetown: the boat is in complete order, having lately undergone a thorough repair—she is well calculated for the navigation of the river, as she only draws about three and a half feet water, with a cargo equal to four hundred bales of cotton—the agents at Cheraw pledge themselves, that every attention shall be paid to shipments by this boat, and that all cottons intended to be shipped by her, shall be taken in charge and securely placed under good sheds or warehouses, free of storage, and for all goods received and put in store, a moderate storage will be charged. From the certainty of this boat being able to run at all times and seasons, country merchants will find it to their interest to order their shipments and consignments through this place. Mr. Henry W. Conner, of Charleston, will be agent for the boat at that place, and will take charge of any and all consignments to go by this boat, (as it is probable she will sometimes go direct to Charleston.) Mr. Francis King, an experienced and well qualified agent at Georgetown, will attend to all consignments, both from Cheraw and Charleston, and forward them to either place without delay. Our charges will be customary and reasonable, and we hope to merit public patronage. The agents have large and commodious warehouses, and will secure every and any goods or cottons, forward the former and ship the latter, with every possible despatch. Money or goods advanced on cottons wished to be shipped.

J. & J. H. TOWNES.

Cheraw, Jan. 24, 1827.—4120

Clock and Watch Making.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the above business, and has made such arrangements, that his customers may rely on punctuality and despatch. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches,

Gold Chains, Seals and Keys,
Ear and Finger Rings,
Breast Pins, Lockets,
Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons,
Mustard and Salt do.
Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles,
Silver Spectacles,
do. do. with extra Glass,
do. do. concave for near sights,

Swords, Epaulettes,

And a variety of other articles in the fancy way, all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

JOHN M'KEE.

Chesterville, S. C. Jan. 6, 1827.—6120r

Removal.

DR. JOHN M. HAPPOLDT

TAKES this method of informing those who may feel disposed to honor him with their patronage, that he has removed to the late residence of Mr. Abner Houston, where he may be found and consulted at any time, except when engaged in his professional avocations abroad. He would also return his thanks to the inhabitants of Providence and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage during the past year; he furthermore solicits a continuance of the same, and will endeavor, by his assiduity and attention to business, to give general satisfaction. Considering the scarcity of money, and the pressure of the times, he promises that his charges shall be very moderate.

Providence, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

February 1, 1827.—181f

N. B. Family Medicines kept on hand for sale.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Spencer & Merrell, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. They take the liberty to inform their customers, that they will be compelled to make immediate settlement of their accounts.—All persons indebted to them by note or book account, must call and settle without delay.

ISAAC SPENCER.

THEODORE MERRELL.

Feb. 14, 1827.—3121.

Notice.

HAVING appointed Mr. Joseph Baker, my agent, all persons indebted to me by note or otherwise, are requested to make payment to him.

ROBERT DONALDSON.

Fayetteville, Jan. 31, 1827.—3120

For Rent,

A LARGE and convenient house and lot in Charlotte, handsomely situated, together with several other convenient buildings.—For terms, apply to George Hampton, or to the subscriber.

ISAAC S. HENDERSON.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, (by Alexander Gordon) entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.' By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Watches & Jewellery.

THOMAS TROTTER & CO.



TAKES this method to inform the public, that they have opened a shop in Charlotte, in the house lately occupied by Doct. Samuel Henderson, on the north side of the Court-House, where they are well prepared to repair all kinds of

Watches & Clocks,

at the shortest notice. They hope, by a constant attention to business, to merit the public patronage. They have on hand and for sale, the following articles:—

Gentlemen's gold patent lever Watches;
Ladies' do. do. do.
Silver lever and plain do.
Chains, Seals and Keys, Slides and Rings;
Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings;
Silver Table and Tea Spoons;
Soup Ladles and Sugar Tongs;
Silver Spectacles, green and white, to suit all ages;
Military Buttons, Lace and Epaulettes;
Ladies' Work Boxes and Reticules;
Bags and Claps; Thimbles, &c. &c. &c.
17*

DOCTORS

A. W. Alexander & J. C. Rudisill

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of medicine. As far as possible, their attention shall meet the demands of every case committed to their care. In cases of difficulty, consultations will not be attended with any additional expense. In their charges, they will be regulated by the Eclectic rules, discounting, however, 25 per cent. in all payments made before the end of each year. Even those who cannot make payments, will find it to their advantage to call early and make settlements.

January 23, 1827.—4120

In consequence of the above arrangement, the subscriber wishes to close his books up to the present date—he also wishes his customers to know he has immediate need of money.

A. W. ALEXANDER.

Notice.

WILL be sold on Thursday, the 8th day of March next, at the late dwelling house of Oswald Alexander, deceased,

10 or 15 likely Negroes,

16 or 18 bales of Cotton,

together with a great quantity of household and kitchen furniture, and other articles not necessary to enumerate.

The above mentioned sale will continue from day to day, until all shall be sold. A reasonable credit will be given.

All persons indebted to said estate, will please come forward and settle by cash, otherwise give their bonds with good securities; and those having individual bonds in the hands of the administrator, will also avail themselves of the present opportunity of renewing their notes by complying with the above terms; and those who do not, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. Also those having demands against said estate, will please to present them according to law.

ISAAC CAMPBELL, Administrator.

Feb. 15, 1827.—3121.

N. B. I shall attend on Friday and Saturday, the 9th and 10th of March, on the premises for the purpose of giving every person an opportunity of settling and paying or renewing their accounts, as it is my determination to act according to law, as near as my abilities will admit.

I. C.

House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by 1a136

ROBERT WATSON.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT L. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Stop the Villain,

And beware of the Swindler.

ONE Thomas Hadley, (and I am ashamed to acknowledge, a kinsman of my own) came to my house in November last, and was treated with kindness and respect. About the middle of December he bargained with me for a valuable stud-horse, at the price of \$150; said he then rode a borrowed creature, the owner of which lived about one mile from Concord; borrowed of me a valuable mare, with a saddle and bridle, and started in the morning, to be back in the evening, with the \$150 to pay for the stud, but never returned. Said Hadley is about 23 years old, middle size, sandy complexion, and a down look: the mare is black, a white face, four white legs, and is branded with W. H. Any person who will give me information of said rascal, and direct to the post-office in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. shall be generously rewarded.

WM. HARRIS.

February 17, 1827.—3121r

The Courier, Augusta, Ga. will insert the above three times, and forward his account to Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C.

Political.

"COMBINATIONS."

The following comments on Mr. Floyd's letters to Gen. Smyth, copied from the Richmond (Va.) Whig, of the 16th inst. deserve the serious consideration of the American People. Evidence is at length furnished of the existence of COMBINATIONS formed to take the election of President of the United States from the people, who are to have no other participation in it, than an accomplishment of the machinations of the COMBINATION may render necessary. The fact of the existence of such combinations, extraordinary as it is, and mortifying as it must be to the independent electors of the country, is acknowledged by a member of the House of Representatives, who is desirous of remaining in Congress, not for the purpose of performing his constitutional duties as a legislator for the Union, but to assist in completing "the Combinations for effecting the elevation of General Jackson, which are nearly complete."

N. Jour.

[From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 16.]

Gen. Floyd's Letters.—The late hour at which we received the extracts from Gen. Floyd's letters, read to the House of Delegates by Gen. Smyth, precluded us in our last paper from noticing these precious specimens of epistolary merit as fully as we wished. We then took notice that Gen. Smyth had garbled the extracts read in the House—one particular passage, in which Gen. Floyd asserts the upper part of Virginia to be the great theatre of the intrigues of the Administration, was not to be found in the extracts collated for the press, though we well remember its being read in the House—and though Dr. Floyd too, may perhaps have occasion to remember it. Upon what principle was this passage of Dr. Floyd's letter suppressed by Gen. Smyth? If worthy to influence the deliberations of the House of Delegates, was it not worthy to be seen and read by the people of Va. If it be true that the upper part of Virginia is the great theatre of Administration intrigue, ought not the good people of that part of the Commonwealth to be apprised of it, that they may be put on their guard against the wiles and blandishments of power, and that they may know how to estimate properly, Dr. Floyd's magnanimity in relinquishing the honor of being Governor of Virginia, for the purpose of staying at Washington to watch them and the Government? Or is Gen. Smyth afraid of subjecting that passage to the deliberate scrutiny of the public, though he was willing to use it, when time and opportunity did not admit of its refutation?

But this is not ALL. There was another passage suppressed still more important. There was another passage suppressed still more curious. Gen. Floyd informs his friend and correspondent, that "the combinations for effecting the elevation of Gen. Jackson were nearly complete, and that he wished to remain in Congress until they were complete." Combinations—and among whom? The People? No—but the Members of Congress! Take notice, gentle reader, that these are no combinations between Adams and Clay—they are combinations among those pure and immaculate gentlemen who have denounced all combinations, as cheating the people—who call the serving of Mr. Clay under Mr. Adams, the coalition of the puritan and the black leg—and who, presuming a combination between them for the purpose of electing the latter President of the United States, have applied to this phantom every term of moral and political reprobation. We find that these same pure & immaculate gentlemen—these virtuous patriots who were fired with so holy an indignation at this supposed fraud upon the popular will, are, by the confessions of so important a member of their party as Dr. Floyd, combining, and for the same purpose, of making a President. "The combinations for electing General Jackson are nearly complete!" So the people, notwithstanding the solicitude for their rights, and the denunciations against Messrs. Adams and Clay for their alleged disrespect of their will, by Dr. Floyd and his associates, are, after all, to have nothing to do with the election! That is to be settled by combinations among the Members of Congress—and this is avowed by so distinguished a personage as Dr. Floyd—he whose presence is necessary at Washington, to save the nation! It was infamous in Mr. Clay, to exercise his constitutional discretion in voting for Adams in preference to Jackson, after the people had failed to make a choice—but it is all

right to elect Jackson by combinations among the Members of Congress, without at all consulting the people. It was bargain, sale and corruption in Clay, to vote as his District wished him, and as his State was willing he should vote, but it is perfectly fair, nay, highly meritorious and patriotic in Dr. Floyd and his associates, exercising their opportunities and influence as Members of Congress, to combine to elect Jackson. That Mr. Clay should be reconciled to Mr. Adams, with whom he had only differed but on the subject of the Mississippi and the fisheries, politically, and never personally, was irrefragable evidence of their corruption, of bargain and sale—but when Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Randolph, Gen. Jackson and Col. Benton, Mr. Calhoun and Dr. Floyd, are reconciled—men whose long and rancorous mutual hatred is notorious—and when a close intimacy succeeds for the purpose of effecting a common end, all this is complimented as a magnanimous proceeding.

It is time that the people were looking to their rights. The avowal is made that combinations are on foot among the men whom they have sent to attend to their business at Washington, to elect the President themselves. It is plain that the people are to be cheated. The avowal is made by a man who brags of his influence among his associates, and is in all their secrets. Will they submit to this dictation of their servants? Will they submit to have a President crammed down their throats by a combination of members of Congress? Already the influence of the people in the election of a President is nominal—already a caucus at Richmond kindly takes off their hands all but the name of the election—now we are to have a combination of members of Congress, to take from the people the little agency they have remaining in the choice of a President. This combination of members of Congress is going to do the very thing which they imputed to Mr. Clay—they mean to take the election of President in their own hands, and cheat the people with a nominal instrumentality. And who are the men who are the men who compose this combination? Men who are seeking office: one is to be Secretary of State—another of War—another of the Navy—another of the Treasury—This one is to go Minister to England, and one to France. This expectation of office—this hope of preferment from General Jackson, flattered by his confidential friends—this is the cement which binds together the heterogeneous mass called the Opposition. This is the principle of those "combinations" which are nearly completed, to elect Gen. Jackson." This is at the bottom of all the sentimental patriotism so abundantly uttered by the tongue.

We hope the reader has not thrown aside our last paper containing the extracts of Dr. Floyd's letters and others, read to the House of Delegates. We wish him to preserve those letters as epistolary models. We invite the attention of the people of Upper Virginia to the assertion made by Dr. Floyd, that part of the State is the "great theatre of the intrigues of the Administration," and that he desires to remain in Congress to look after them. The survey of their country, for the purposes of Internal Improvement, is evidence of the corrupt views of the Administration and Dr. Floyd must remain in Washington to take care that the people are not intrigued with effectually. His fears that they will be corrupted are of course very strong, when, to prevent it, he sacrifices the honor of being Governor of Virginia. "The upper part of Virginia is the great theatre of the intrigues of the administration," and he, Dr. Floyd, must remain in Washington, to prevent the people there from being corrupted by the intrigues of the Administration. Very complimentary to the people of Upper Virginia, and to the Doctor's own District, it must be acknowledged! High confidence he must have in the integrity of the people of Virginia, when he insinuates that the mere survey of their country (we suppose he meant this) by order of the Government, and at the suggestion of their own Representatives, is to buy them over to the Administration, and seduce them from their allegiance to Gen. Jackson! Still higher confidence must he possess in himself, when his presence is necessary at Washington, to prevent the people of Upper Va. from being corrupted by the Administration! We hope the people of Botetourt, Rockbridge, Giles & Montgomery, will not forget to reward the Doctor's great patriotism, and respect to them, at the next election.

American Wool.—Yesterday were received in this city, in a long train of sleds, about 20,000 lbs. of Wool, consigned to Messrs. Livermore and Dann. This wool, is from Sheep kept in the town of Orville, Vermont—where, it is estimated, 100,000 lbs. of Wool were sheared last

year—and where, we are told, there are individuals who keep from 600 to 3000 Sheep.
Palladium.

GEORGIA AND THE U. STATES.

The following articles are copied from the *Milledgeville Journal*, received by the last southern mail.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEO.
Milledgeville, 17th Feb. 1827.

SIR—I received this afternoon from Lieut. Vinton, your letter of the 29th ult. and read within the same hour both it and the copy of it as published in the *National Intelligencer* of the 7th inst. No room was left to mistake the meaning of this despatch. Lieut. Vinton announced himself in an introductory note, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, as the Aid of the Commanding General; and you are sufficiently explicit as to the means by which you propose to carry your resolution into effect. Thus the military character of the menace is established, and I am only at liberty to give to it the defiance which it merits.—You will distinctly understand, therefore, that I feel it to be my duty to resist to the utmost any military attack which the Government of the United States, shall think proper to make on the territory, the people, or the sovereignty, of Georgia, and all the measures necessary to the performance of this duty, according to our limited means, are in progress.—From the first decisive act of hostility, you will be considered and treated as a public enemy, and with the less repugnance, because you to whom we might constitutionally have appealed for our own defence against invasion, are yourselves the invaders, and what is more, the unblushing allies of the savages, whose cause you have adopted.

You have referred me for the rule of my conduct to the Treaty of Washington, "which, like all other Treaties, which have received the constitutional sanction is among the supreme laws of the land," and which the President is therefore bound to carry into effect, "by all the means under his control." In turn, I take the liberty to refer you to a Treaty of prior date, and prior ratification, concluded at the Indian Springs, a copy of the Proclamation of which under the sign manual of the President, I have the honor to inclose. On a comparison of dates, the President may think proper to remind the Congress that the old grant claims preference of the new, and that when vested rights have passed, the old Treaty, like the old grant, has preference of the new.

You have deemed it necessary to the personal safety of Lieut. Vinton, to impose on him the injunction of profound secrecy, in the execution of your orders, whilst you cause to be published at Washington the very instructions which disclose those orders and enjoin that secrecy, and which in fact reached this place by the public prints even before Lieut. Vinton had an opportunity to deliver your despatch. You mistake the character of the people of Georgia. Officers of the United States, engaged in the performance of their lawful duties have only to deport themselves as gentlemen, to find the same security and protection in Georgia, as under the ægis of the government at Washington.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. TROUP.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEO.
Milledgeville, 17th Feb. 1827.

Ordered, that the Attorney and Solicitors General of this State, in every instance of complaint made of the arrest of any surveyor, engaged in the survey of the lately acquired territory by any civil process, under the authority of the Government of the United States, do take all necessary and legal measures to effect the liberation of the person so arrested, and to bring to justice either by indictment or otherwise the officers or parties concerned in such arrestation as offenders against the laws and violators of the peace and personal security of the public officers and citizens of this State.—That they give professional advice and assistance in their defence against any prosecution or action which may be instituted against them as officers in the service of the state, and that they promptly make known to this Department their acts and doings in the premises. It is moreover enjoined on the civil magistrates of this State, having competent jurisdiction of the same, to be aiding & assisting in enquiring into the cause of every such arrest or detention as aforesaid, that the person may be discharged forthwith if illegally or unjustly detained, and in affording such redress to the aggrieved or injured party as by law he may be entitled to receive.

By the Governor,
E. H. PRICE, Sec'y.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Milledgeville, 17th Feb. 1827.

ORDERS.—The Major General commanding the 6th and 7th Divisions will immediately issue orders to hold in readiness the several Regiments and Battalions within their respective commands to repel any hostile invasion of the territory of this State. Depots of arms and ammuni-

tion central to each Division will be established in due time.

By the Commander in Chief.

JOHN W. A. SANDFORD,
Aid-de-Camp.

CONGRESS.

February 21.—In the Senate, yesterday, the consideration of "the bill providing for the trial of land claims in the states of Missouri, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, and in the territories of Arkansas and Florida, in the cases therein specified," was resumed, the motion of Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, still pending. After considerable debate, the motion was carried. The bill, after further discussion and amendment, was reported to the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. F. Johnson continued his remarks on the resolution of Mr. Saunders, but had not concluded when the discussion was again arrested by the Speaker. The House then took up the bill making appropriation for the military service, and the House was engaged the whole of the day, until 9 o'clock in the evening, on the clause making an appropriation of \$30,000 for surveys connected with the subject of internal improvement. The appropriation was ultimately agreed to by a vote of 101 to 67. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

February 22.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to amend the act regulating the Post Office Department, was twice read and referred. Mr. Johnson called up the bill to regulate the intercourse between the United States and Great Britain. The measure was opposed, as superseding the Woolens Bill, which was a special order, but carried—Ayes 26, Noes 19. Mr. Smith, of Md. offered a substitute for the bill reported from the Committee of Commerce, and supported the proposition at great length. Mr. Silsbee replied, in a speech of about two hours, to Mr. Smith, and defended the views of the Committee.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the bill establishing sundry post roads, and the bill making appropriation for the military service of the United States. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for the service of the Navy, which, with some amendments moved by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

Mr. F. Johnson finished his observations in opposition to the resolution offered by Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Houston obtained the floor for to-day, to speak in reply.

February 23.—In the Senate yesterday the bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1827, was read twice and referred. Two hours were spent in the consideration of Executive business. The consideration of the bill to regulate the intercourse between the United States and the colonies of Great Britain was resumed, the motion of Mr. Smith of Md. to strike out the whole bill, after the enacting clause, and to substitute other provisions, still pending. Mr. Holmes offered an amendment to the amendment, which, after some discussion, was rejected.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Houston spoke at some length in defence of the resolution offered by Mr. Saunders, but had not concluded when the Speaker again arrested the discussion. The bill making appropriations for fortifications passed through Committee of the Whole, and was reported, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.—The bill making appropriations for the Navy was read a third time and passed.

February 24.—In the Senate yesterday the bill, from the other House, making appropriations for the Naval service of the United States, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.—The consideration of the Bill for regulating the intercourse between the United States and the British Colonies was resumed, the motion of Mr. Smith of Maryland, still pending. Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana, addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. Smith, and in support of the Bill as reported. Mr. Holmes offered an amendment, the effect of which is to interdict the inland trade with Canada, which, after much discussion, was agreed to—Ayes 32.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the discussion on the resolution of Mr. Saunders was superseded by a discussion which took place on the Report of the Select Committee, appointed to arrange the business to be acted on during the present session; and this discussion remained unfinished, having been arrested by the Speaker, in consequence of the expiration of the hour.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the Bill making appropriations for the erection of barracks, store-houses, &c. a Bill making appropriations for the public buildings, and a Bill making appropriation for the library; all which bills were reported with amendments, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day.

A resolution was agreed to, on motion

of Mr. Peter, referring it to the Committee on the Library, to consider the expediency of purchasing the Medals belonging to General Washington, which have been advertised for public sale.

Improvement of the Navy.—The bill for the gradual extension and improvement of the Navy passed the Senate on Saturday by an increased majority. Viewing this subject as one of great public interest, and the bill before us as the most important measure in relation to the Navy, since the passage of the act of 1816, for its gradual increase, we think the following synopsis of its provisions will be acceptable to our readers, although the bill was published at large some weeks since.

The first section of the bill sets apart a permanent fund of three millions of dollars for the gradual improvement of the Navy [the sum of five hundred thousand dollars per annum, for six years, being appropriated] the fund thus set apart and appropriated to be applied to the following objects, all of which are designated in the bill itself. One of the first provisions of the bill, relates to the establishment of Dry Docks, the want of which has hitherto subjected the country to great loss, expense and delay, in repairing and fitting out our public vessels. The bill provides for the construction of two dry docks, the one to the North and the other to the South of the Potomac river.

The next provision of the bill directs the construction of a Marine Rail Way at Pensacola, for the repair of sloops of war and other vessels of an inferior class. Railways have, it is understood, been used in Europe for vessels of this description with great advantage, combining in a great degree economy and despatch.

Another provision relates to the survey and improvement of Navy Yards, and the adoption of scientific plans for these objects.

Another, and perhaps the most interesting feature of the bill, is that which authorizes the establishment of a NAVAL ACADEMY. This subject has of late years created much interest in the public mind, and the want of such an establishment has been seriously felt by the country, and has certainly been very much and very generally desired.

The great object of the bill, however, and that towards which by far the larger portion of the fund will be applied, is the collection and preservation of SHIP TIMBER, for the future construction of ships, of all the classes now used in the Navy of the United States. Without the immediate adoption of this policy, there are well founded apprehensions of a serious deficiency in the most valuable species of ship timber, *Live Oak*.

From this brief statement it will be seen how extremely important are the provisions of the bill, which has just passed the Senate. Should it meet the sanction of the House of Representatives, which we see no reason to doubt, very little will remain to be done to put the Navy on a footing of respectability suited to its great importance, and the feelings and expectations of the country. Indeed, except a revision of the rules for the government of the Navy, and some alterations in the organization of the establishment itself, nothing will remain to be done, for many years to come, for the further advancement of this valuable and interesting arm of national defence. We feel ourselves called upon to repeat our convictions of the great value of the bill, and to congratulate the country on its success.

From the Ohio Western Herald.

Presidential Election.—We give the following list of the States, and the manner in which they will vote at the ensuing Presidential Election so far as there has been a manifestation of their disposition, either by the late presidential election, by the recent Congressional elections, or otherwise:

FOR ADAMS.	FOR JACKSON.	
Maine	9 Alabama	
New Hampshire	8 Tennessee	1
Massachusetts	15 Georgia	
Rhode Island	4 South Carolina	1
Connecticut	7 Mississippi	
Vermont	7 North Carolina	1
Indiana	5 Virginia	2
New York	36 Pennsylvania	2
Louisiana	5 Maryland	
New Jersey	8	
Ohio	16	
Kentucky	14	
Delaware	3	
Maryland	7	
Illinois	3	
Missouri	3	
	Total	108

Total 153

Majority for Adams, - - - 45.

In the above lists, there may and probably will be some variations. It is by no means certain that either Pennsylvania or Virginia will support Gen. Jackson—both states may be considered as very doubtful, but for the sake of peace we give them to the general. Mississippi is counted upon for Mr. Adams, by some. But giving to the general all the states to which he can reasonably set up any claim, he falls far short of a majority. It is supposed by some, that he will not get an electoral vote in Maryland—we have given him four.

Intelligence.

FROM LA GRANGE.—The Editor of the Democratic Press has before him a most interesting letter from an American Lady, written at "La Grange," December 8th, 1826," where she had, for some time, been on a visit to the venerable and excellent Lafayette. We have much pleasure in submitting the following extracts. They rub out a foul calumny which we are at a loss to know upon what authority has been extensively circulated against the American people.

"By the American papers I see, a letter said to be written by a very respectable gentleman, giving an account of a visit to La Grange: among numerous errors in this production, there is one which has given General Lafayette real pain. It is where the writer says, he is informed, that nine applications had been made to the General for money, the preceding week, by young men from the United States. Last night, the General said, with much animation, that this was as great a mistake as ever was made, and that he had never had a single application of that nature: that the Young American who had called upon him, had uniformly conducted themselves with the greatest propriety, and that there was no foundation whatever, for the report."

"I have, says the letter writer seen enough of other parts of the world, to teach me to love my own country more, and to estimate its advantages higher, every day. Ours may emphatically be called the Land of Liberty. The truth is, we have so much freedom, and so little opportunity of contrasting our condition with other countries, that we do not sufficiently appreciate our happiness. The zeal for, and the love of our country, I feel, makes me anxious that the above declaration of our beloved General, may be given in refutation of the libel which has been published."—*Balt. Patriot.*

BOLIVAR.

CARACAS, JAN. 21, 1827.—We have good news to write you. General Bolivar has arrived here, and has restored peace and tranquility among the people, who were on the point of making war. He arrived at Caracas at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of the 10th January, 1827—a day which we shall remember as long as we live. He was received with all the gratitude and splendor that the country could afford. Mr. Isler, from Philadelphia, in a fine open carriage, went out to bring him in. He was escorted by all the military, and with several bands of music. There were several civic arches erected for him to pass under; we had a good view of him as he passed along; he is a small, spare man, of a pleasing countenance, and rode in the open carriage, with his hat in his hand, waving it to the people in the streets, which were crowded."

Pirates.—From recent intelligence from the coast of Cuba, it appears that pirates have again made their appearance. The schooner Ann, of Newport, R. I. was wrecked on Key Cruz del Padra, on the 20th of January. The captain and crew abandoned the vessel in consequence of the approach of pirates, and arrived at Havana. On the following day the British sloop of war Beagle boarded the Ann, and took her masts out; every thing else had been taken away by the pirates. A British brig had been carried into a harbor near where the Ann was wrecked, and two of her crew killed by the pirates, the captain wounded, and the captain and mate taken ashore and confined in a hut. The timely arrival of the Beagle prevented the freebooters from carrying off many articles of the brig. The captain and mate were released, a crew put on board, and she had sailed for Matanzas. Capt. Easton, of the Ann, had arrived at Charleston.

A New-Orleans paper of the 2d inst. says—"By the schooner Belona, Capt. Hasket, arrived last evening, in 8 days from Havana, we learn that Com. Porter with the whole of his squadron, except one vessel (unfit for sea) had left Key West; and that Com. Laborde had despatched a frigate and three brigs in pursuit of him, but it was thought would not be able to overtake him."

The Mail.—We have been furnished with the following particulars of a serious accident which happened to the Mail on the morning of the 16th inst. Much credit is due to the Postmaster and citizens of Elkton for their efforts to preserve the Mails; and their efforts have been so far successful, that it is believed but little loss will be sustained from the accident.

"About two o'clock in the morning of the 16th, while attempting to cross the Big Elk, a small distance from Elkton, the Creek having risen suddenly from the rain of the day before, the stage and horses were driven down the Creek, the guard and driver from their seats, and were very near being drowned. The stage and horses were driven down the Creek about half a mile, and lodged against a tree. When found the horses were dead, and the stage broken to pieces. Every exertion was made by the citizens of this place, as soon as informed of the accident, to recover the mail. The way-mail was taken from the stage in its descent, while resting against a bridge

for a short time, but all exertions proved unsuccessful to rescue the great mails until this morning about 10 o'clock, when two large mails were taken from the stage and two canvas bags. The contents of the bags are much injured. The letters have been separated by the postmaster, and are drying in private apartments of his office, and believed not to be materially injured. The newspaper packages are nearly destroyed. He proposes as soon as the letters are sufficiently dry, to send them all to the General Post Office again. The coverings are entirely destroyed, with the most of the bills—and he has deemed it most proper to return them.—Great exertions were made by the citizens of this place to save the stage and horses, and the mails and the letters were rescued only at the risk of the lives of those engaged in the enterprise."

The letters have probably been forwarded to Philadelphia, instead of being returned to the General Post Office. In a note published by the postmaster at Baltimore, he says, "I despatched a letter immediately by an extra conveyance, advising Col. Whann, the postmaster at Elkton, to send the letters forward to Philadelphia, to be there assorted, as the means of preventing, under existing circumstances, all avoidable delay. Nothing but the inconvenience of detention is to be apprehended, except, perhaps, the miscarriage of some newspapers."

Nat. Journal.

FORGERY.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 15.—On Friday last, a man named Davis, but who goes by various names, presented a check at the Branch Bank of the United States at New York, purporting to be a check of Lennox, Maitland & Co. for \$1000. The check was paid, and Davis arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday evening. A reward of \$300 is offered for his apprehension, and the police are on the look out for him.—A letter received in this city describes him as a consummate villain. About two weeks since, between New York and Albany, he stole one of the horses of the mail stage, at one of the stage houses, while the horses of the stage were changing, and made off with it. He was pursued by several persons in a sleigh. On the road, he was thrown off the horse, and one of his legs was injured. The pursuers passed him while he was lying in the road. He immediately returned to New York, committed the above forgery, and escaped to this city. He is about five feet seven inches in height, has a spot in one of his eyes, and limps in his gait.

NEW YORK, FEB. 17.

More injunctions and indictments.—We understand that a father and several sons, in Chatham street, have been indicted for a most serious charge, in connection with the business of Cromelin, Davies & Co. of New-Orleans. It will be recollected by our readers, that, last year, we gave the first account of the failure of that house. The present business has grown out of these transactions. Previous, however, to this singular case, Judge Edwards granted an injunction, the operation of which was to shut up a Pawnbroker's establishment in Chatham street. We understand, also, that some house in Pearl street is implicated in this strange matter. What will be the end of it few can tell. It involves, in the greatest perplexities, many things connected with New-York. The proceedings are said not to have been taken without the highest legal advice. On each side of the indictment the most eminent legal talent of the State is enlisted.

Nat. Advocate.

Disastrous Fire.—The N. York Statesman says, that a passenger in the Albany stage which arrived in New-York on Saturday evening, states that the new and handsome stables of Mr. Abijah H. Hatch, who keeps the Mansion House Hotel at Fishkill, were burnt down the night previous, together with seventeen horses, (twelve of which belonged to the Albany line of stages) and a quantity of hay, oats, harness, &c. worth upwards of \$500. The drivers, and all present, were much affected, that after the most unwearied exertions, to save the noble animals, they could not make them pass the stable doors. They appeared to be crazed, and flew round in a circle with perfect madness. Seventeen of their carcasses were counted at 4 o'clock in the morning! By this disaster, Mr. Hatch, an active, industrious, and obliging landlord is said to have lost his all.

Fire!—The Barn and Corn-house of Mr. David Timberlake, near Winchester, Va. was destroyed by fire on Wednesday, the 29th of January, with upwards of three thousand bushels of grain. The fire was communicated by a negro boy of about twelve years of age, who, on hearing one of the family read an account of the late distressing fire at Alexandria, expressed a great desire to see such a one, and taking a coal, proceeded with it unobserved, to the Barn, and threw it in. Mr. Timberlake's loss is estimated at upwards of four thousand dollars, and is the second severe one which he has sustained by the same destructive element within a few years.

In Centreville, Indiana, Pork sells, for cash, at \$1 25 per cwt.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1827.

A mad dog was killed in this village on Sunday; and another, which passed through this place Sunday morning, was killed about two miles from the village, in the yard of Capt. M. T. C. Kennedy; though not until he had bitten a number of dogs in the yard. Several dogs belonging to the village, which were known to have been bitten, were killed on the same day. We are informed that one or two persons in the county have been bitten. The life of one individual is of more value than all the dogs in the country; yet we suffer the town to be thronged with worthless curs, to the manifest danger of every one, and particularly of children.

The bill for the protection of the Woolen Manufactures, has passed the House of Representatives—its passage through the Senate is considered doubtful. The prophets of evil are already foreboding ruin to the south, in anticipation of its passage; but let the people not be alarmed. When efficient protection was afforded to the manufacture of coarse cottons, the same evil prophecies were uttered; and how completely have they been falsified? That kind of cotton goods can now be had on much cheaper terms and of a better quality, than the foreign fabrics which they have driven out of the market. Such, we doubt not, will be the result, in the case of low priced woollens, should the bill now before Congress pass into a law. At least, experience by no means warrants us in anticipating ruin from it; and we have certainly more grounds for hope than for fear.

The documents published in this week's paper, show that Gov. Troup is assuming a hostile attitude, and determined to resist the authority of the General Government. We hope he will seriously reflect on the consequences, before he passes the Rubicon, and becomes a traitor to his country. The issue of the contest, should one unfortunately take place, cannot for a moment be doubted—the supremacy of the law will be maintained—the people will rally around the standard of the Union, and crush treason in the bud; but at the same time, the cause of liberty and of free governments would suffer an injury from which it might never recover. We do hope, therefore, that Gov. Troup will pause in his mad career—he cannot succeed; but if he could, would he wish his name to go down to posterity loaded with curses, and covered with infamy blacker than that of Arnold? Yet success is out of the question—the whole country, if necessary, will rise en masse, to maintain the integrity of the Union, and support the constitution and laws. Let him, then, ponder deeply on the consequences, before he raises the standard of rebellion—let him recollect, that levying war against the U. States, is declared by the constitution to be treason; but if he will then go forward, he may learn, when it is too late, that in this country, no man, however exalted his station, is beyond the reach of justice.

A clamor has been raised in Virginia, on the subject of a very kind letter affirmed to have been written by Mr. Tyler—whom the Legislature elected Senator in Congress in the place of Mr. Randolph—to Mr. Clay, soon after the latter was made Secretary of State. Mr. Tyler has come forth in the newspapers, with the following statement.

"In advertent to that letter I shall content myself with stating its substance; but if Mr. Clay shall see cause to gratify the appetites of newspaper editors, he is at liberty to publish it. I shall have no cause to complain of it. It is, then, perfectly true, that I wrote to Mr. Clay in the spring of '25. It is also true that I approved of his course growing out of the Presidential election, and concurred with him most emphatically in the result of his vote. It is also true that I esteemed Mr. Adams as decidedly better qualified for the Presidency than Gen. Jackson, and that I would have voted for him after Mr. Crawford's chance of success was over. To this effect, I wrote to Mr. Clay in terms of perfect frankness. Now, where is the commitment on my part to the administration? Is it because I preferred Mr. Adams then that I must support him through all future time, no

matter what may be his course of policy? The same obligation exists with all men who contribute to elect any man to any office, to vote for him at the expiration of his term; and this without regard to his course while in office. The boasted responsibility of the public agent to his constituents becomes the dream of a visionary, and there would be nothing substantial in our form of government. Instead of this, it would soon grow into an adage. Once in office, always in office. The conclusion is ridiculous enough. Or is it because I do not believe Henry Clay, along with the western delegation who sided with him, to have been bought and sold, for which, if guilty, he and they deserved to be gibbeted; that I am, therefore, bound to support an administration which may oppose all my convictions of proper policy? Must I wear a dagger, to plunge into the bosom of every man with whom I may differ in sentiment? When we have attained a crisis so full of horror, it will be a matter of little moment who shall be 'the star of the ascendant.' Error must be opposed by different weapons in a free country, where men will differ in opinion. The weapon there to be used is that of reason and argument. It was that weapon which gained us the victory of '98, '99. The fact is undeniable, that the majority of the electoral college of Virginia, if Mr. Crawford had been removed by the hand of death, would have voted for Mr. Adams. I assert it fearlessly. The people of Virginia, then, are equally committed with myself.

"I shall make no public disclosure of the course I shall pursue in the Senate. If my recorded votes in Congress, from the years '16 to '22, given on the very subjects, or the greater part of them, now forming the very subjects of contention; if a uniform course through all times, as well of peace as of war,—if my conduct in the legislature and executive departments of this State, do not develop the principles which will govern me, any avowal I might make, might well be considered the result of the circumstances in which I am placed, and as apologetic offering to those who have seen so much cause of disquietude in my election to the Senate. I take to myself no share in that disquietude, since complaints levelled at me are only intended against the majority of the Legislature and that majority is sufficiently strong and talented to vindicate itself. JOHN TYLER.

"Richmond, February 13."

The following extract is from a report of a recent debate in the British House of Commons.

"Uncertainty of the Laws.—Mr. D. W. Harvey said, he rose to present a petition upon a subject of all others the most open to confusion—he alluded to the uncertainty of the Laws. The petition was very appropriate to the present occasion, as it had some reference to the Joint Stock Companies, the subject of which was about to be brought before the House. The petitioner stated, that he had been employed as the Secretary of one of the most solid and substantial Joint Stock Companies—namely, the National Stone Way Company [a laugh]. Having performed his office, the petitioner could not get his salary paid, and he therefore attached some property or funds of the Company, which was lying in the hands of one of the city bankers. The banker having refused to pay this money, the case has been brought before the City Court, and the Recorder of London had nonsuited the Petitioner, on the ground that a Company existed, of which the money attached was a part of the property, and it ought to have been attached as the property of the National Stone Way Company. The Petitioner, therefore, brought an action against the Bankers, in the Court of King's Bench, when he was defeated on just the reverse grounds—that the Company was, in point of law, no Company at all [a laugh]."

Friday and Saturday of last week, were excessively warm. The thermometer was up to 76 degrees, summer heat. We are afraid, this unseasonable warm weather, will give a start to vegetation, which succeeding frost will check. It was such weather as this, which destroyed the fruit last year.

On Saturday afternoon, we were visited with a tremendous storm of wind and rain, which prostrated trees, fences, chimneys, &c. in its course. A log hut in this place was blown down, and two persons injured, one of them we learn, badly. So far as we have heard, the storm was most violent, south of this City. On one plantation in that direction, 7 stacks of fodder out of 9, were scattered by the winds, the fences almost totally demolished and 300 trees uprooted. The wind has since shifted to the North, and we have the prospect of cold weather again. Ral. Register.

THE GREAT LIBEL CASE.

Harris vs. Lewis.—This case which has excited a considerable degree of attention in Philadelphia is at length at an end. Judge Houston delivered his charge on Wednesday morning. He occupied an hour and ten minutes, and in that comparatively brief space extracted and gave out the substance of thirty one hours close discussion—all the important facts in the cause, and the remarks and discussions

which those facts and points called for. The jury then went out, and returned on Thursday morning with a verdict for the plaintiff of one hundred dollars. We have heard it said that the costs of the parties to this cause may be safely estimated at forty thousand dollars. Philad. Palladium.

Schools in Massachusetts.—The Committee of the Legislature on Education has reported an abstract of the returns of the state of the schools, made in pursuance of the act of March last. Of the 302 towns in the Commonwealth, returns have been made from 214, and from the other 88 no returns have been received. The sums raised annually, for the support of public schools in these 214 towns amount to \$226,220. The sum is expended in 1726 school districts.

The number of scholars attending public schools in these towns is as follows.

Under 7 years of age	17,234	16,736
From 7 to 14 years	29,160	25,133
Over 14 years	15,973	12,900
Males	62,417	54,769
Females	54,769	
Total	117,186	

The number of private schools and academies in the same towns is 953, in which the estimated number of pupils is 35,083, and the estimated annual amount of tuition fees 192,455.

The number returned of children from 7 to 16 years of age, who do not go to school, is 2614—of children prevented from attending by want of books, 317—and of persons over 14 years of age, unable to read, 530.

THE GREENLAND STEER.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) FEB. 11.—The great ox raised on the Parker farm in Greenland is now exhibiting at the Circus near the Bell Tavern. He is probably the largest animal of his species ever raised in this country, and it will probably be a long time before any of us will be able to "look upon his like again." His weight 13 months ago was 3038 lbs. being then not quite six years old, it is estimated that he has increased since then about 500 lbs. His proportions are very good, his fat being well distributed, and he walks about without any difficulty. The following are the dimensions of this noble animal, who it may be well to remark is of our common New-England breed. He measures 9 feet 10 inches in girth; 11 feet in length; 6 feet in height at the hips, and 2 feet 11 inches and a half in width across the hips.

Bolivar at Caracas.—The British sloop of war Primrose arrived at St. Thomas 19th January from Lagaira, and confirmed the intelligence of the arrival of Bolivar at Caracas on the 10th. Upon that occasion the most enthusiastic rejoicings took place—the Liberator embraced General Paez in the most cordial manner, and they had become perfectly reconciled. The most sanguine expectations were entertained that all political difficulties would be satisfactorily arranged.

The St. Thomas Times contains the address of the people of La Guayra to Bolivar. It congratulates the Liberator in the most cordial manner upon the occasion of his arrival at Caracas, the effect of whose presence was "to heal the wounds which eight months of continual suffering had inflicted upon them."

Several applications have been made to the Greek Committee in New-York, from individuals and companies of young men, desirous of adventuring in the service of Greece, to be furnished with a conveyance to that country.—Among the applications of this nature, is one from a company of sixty young men in Belcher-town, Massachusetts, who state themselves to be disciplined in cavalry tactics, and are desirous of offering their personal services in defence of the rights of an oppressed people.

From Virginia, we have information of the report of a Committee of the House of Delegates upon the alleged encroachments of the General Government, concluding with three resolutions protesting against the exercise of the power of making Roads and Canals by the General Government, &c. We are glad it is no worse; and that another year is to be allowed for a cool consideration of the sort of resistance which it becomes an ancient and dignified member of the Confederacy to make to such measures of the General Government, as she disapproves of. National Intelligencer.

A Coroner's inquest was lately held in Canada on the body of a vagrant who died in the House of Correction. The jury returned for verdict that the deceased perished from misery, cold and want of clothing, in said House.

The Vicar of Bray.—The reader has frequently heard this reverend son of the church mentioned; probably his name may have outlived the recollection of his manœuvres to keep possession of his benefice. The Vicar of Bray, in Berkshire, was a Papist under the sway of Henry VIII. and a Protestant under Edward VI.; he was a Papist again under Queen Mary, and again a Protestant in the reign of

Queen Elizabeth. When this scandal to the gown was reproached for his frequent apostasy, he made the following answer: "I cannot help that; but if I changed my religion, I did not my principle: which is, to live and die Vicar of Bray!"

The last accounts from England state the Duke of York to be in the last stages of an incurable dropsy—indeed one account states his death. His Royal Highness is the oldest brother of George 4th and of course is heir presumptive of the British Throne. There having been no such thing as an heir apparent since the death of George 3d. After the death of the Duke of York, the Duke of Clarence becomes presumptive heir—who though the father of a numerous family, has no legitimate children. The Duke is upwards of sixty. The next in succession is the infant daughter of the late Duke of Kent, who as a matter of great rarity in that hopeful family, happens to be legitimate.

We do not believe there ever was an honest, stupid, snuff taking King and Queen, like the late George and Charlotte, who have had so many illegitimate Grandchildren. Moral, religious and faithful to the conjugal engagement themselves, they brought up the largest in the family of debauchees kingdom. What Sir Charles, Sedley once said of the second Charles might very literally be affirmed of his present British Majesty. "His Majesty is the father of his subjects," said some one, speaking very seriously of that Royal Libertine Charles II, to Sir Charles Sedley. "Yes, sir, of a great many of them," answered that witty Cavalier. S. C. Spectator.

The Rev. COLIN McIVER, of Fayetteville, will preach in the Presbyterian church in this town, this evening, at early candle light.

Monday, March 5, 1827.

SELLING OFF At Costs and Charges.

THE subscriber, intending to close his business in this place with the least possible delay, offers his remaining stock of goods at unusually low prices, for cash. A liberal discount also will be allowed to those who purchase in lots.

Those persons who are indebted to him, are requested to call and settle their accounts (either by note or otherwise), immediately; and those who can neglect this friendly warning, need not expect any further indulgence. JONATHAN HARRIS.
Charlotte, N. C. March 3, 1827.—4t24

Notice.
THE undersigned having qualified as Executors to the last will and testament of William S. Alexander, deceased, at January Sessions of Cabarrus Court, hereby request all persons indebted to said deceased, by note, book account or otherwise, to make payment, and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar. ALPHONSO ALEXANDER, & Exrs.
PHILANDER ALEXANDER, 3t23

Notice.
OFFER for rent, the well known house and lots in the town of Charlotte, formerly occupied by Mrs. M. Wishart, deceased, for the term of one year. Any person wishing to rent, can have the opportunity of so doing, by applying to the subscriber, or to Samuel M'Comb in the town of Charlotte. WILLIAM M'COMB.
Feb. 27, 1827.—3t23

Notice.
THE subscriber offers a very valuable tract of land at private sale, containing about 250 acres. Any person wishing to buy my land, I would be glad they would call and see me. I will sell low. JACOB BAKER.
Feb. 26, 1827.—2t22

Notice.
ALL persons holding receipts against And'w. Clark, as Constable, for the last year, are requested to come forward and lift their papers from the undersigned, as the term of office of the said Clark has expired. W. H. McLEARY, H. HOOVER, JOSEPH BLACKWOOD.
Feb. 26, 1827.—3t23
N. B. Most of the papers are in the hands of W. H. McLeary.

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST or mislaid, a Pocket Book, containing twenty dollars. The pocket book was an old one, and had been injured by being burnt. Whoever may have found said pocket book, and will leave it, with its contents, at this office, shall be suitably rewarded. CHRISTOPHER STEVENS.
March 3, 1827.—2t22

Cheraw Marble Yard.

THE subscribers have commenced business two doors east of the Brick Store, on Church Street, where they will supply those who may wish to call on them, with

MARBLE TOMB STONES,

Tablets and Monuments,

at the shortest notice, and the work will be executed in the neatest manner.

All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

The subscribers will furnish Marble or Free Stone, for steps, underpinning, door and window sills, caps, &c. for building.

ROBERTS & SWEETLAND.

Cheraw, Jan. 23, 1827.—3t22

GROCERY, CONFECTIONARY, AND FRUIT STORE.

THE subscriber has just received from Charleston the following articles, which he will sell low, and for cash only:—

Holland Gin,
French Brandy,
Malaga,
Savoy,
Currant,
London Brown Stout,
Noyeau,
Cinnamon,
Aniseed,
Perfect Love,
Mould Candles,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff,
Real Spanish Segars,
A fresh and choice assortment of Candies, Almonds,
Figs and Prunes,
Raisins and Tamarinds,
Crackers,
Oysters, &c. &c. &c.

Spirits are not allowed to be drank in the Store, and Ladies, as well as Gentlemen, will at all times be waited on politely. THOS. A. NORMENT.

Feb. 16, 1827.—3t21

To the Public.

THE subscribers having united themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of

M'GINN & GRAHAM,

in the house formerly occupied by Cooper and M'Ginn, take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have just completed opening a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they offer for sale at reduced prices, for CASH ONLY.

Those wishing to purchase, would do well to call, examine their goods, hear prices and judge for themselves. M'GINN & GRAHAM.

Feb. 17, 1827.—4t22

The subscriber still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business, as usual, with this exception, that he has removed his Cutting Board to the back room of the store, where he may be found at all times. A. GRAHAM.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

HAVILAND & ASHFIELD

OFFER,

AT 304, KING-STREET,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

108 Kegs White LEAD, warranted pure,
385 Do. do. good,
160 Do. Spanish Brown,
80 Do. Venetian Red,
20 Bbls. Whiting, English,
25 Do. Linsed Oil, Philadelphia,
10 Hhds. Coppers,
18 Kegs Verdigris,
75 Do. Yellow Ochre,
1200 Lbs. Putty, in bladders,
4 Bbls. Copal and Japan Varnish,
8 Bbls. Spirits of Turpentine,
4 Hhds. Lamp Black,
407 Boxes Window Glass, embracing all sizes, from 7 by 9, to 22 by 28. Logwood in stick and chipped; chipped Camwood; Nicaragua; Fustic; Redwood; Indigo, Spanish and Carolina;—Fullers' and Dyers' articles of all kinds.

H. & A. can inform Merchants and other Dealers, that they are daily receiving additions to their stock from their house in New-York, and fancy that inducements are afforded to purchasers to call as above. Charlotte, Dec. 20, 1826.—Smif25.

The Charlotte Stage

HAS commenced running between this place and Camden, S. C. once a week—distance 80 miles. It leaves Charlotte every Wednesday at 5 o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Camden on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M.; leaves Camden on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and arrives in Charlotte on Monday at 3 o'clock, P. M. Fare—Passage to Camden, \$5. or 64 cents per mile. For seats, apply at the different Post-Offices.

Persons wishing to travel on this line, may expect to meet with good accommodations, and on as cheap terms as any other line in the southern country. There is now a direct stage line from Charleston, S. C. to Knoxville, Tenn. which passes through this place; and besides, stages leave here every week, in different directions, thus affording facilities of communication with every section of the country. THOMAS BOYD.

Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1827.—4t23

The editor of the Western Carolinian will give the above four insertions in his paper, and forward his account for payment.

Runaway.

TAKEN up and committed to the jail of this county, on the 24th of December last, a negro man, about 23 or 30 years of age, near six feet high, stout and well made, has lost some of his teeth, one of which is a front tooth in the lower jaw; is of rather black complexion, calls himself CYRUS, and says he belongs to Charles McCulloch, near Rocky Mount, South Carolina, whom he left in the month of June last. ALLEN BALDWIN, Jailor.

Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1827.—20*

will give the above one insertion, and forward

the editor of the Hillsborough Recorder

Charlotte, Feb. 17, 1827.—3t21

CHARLES R. LEBRON

has employed him, under penalty of the law,

above reward; and all persons are for-

ever will apprehend said runaway and

to the carpenter's business. Who-

Stephen Miller, an indentured appren-

on the 20th of December last,

from the subscriber.

ALLEN BALDWIN, Jailor.

Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1827.—20*

will give the above one insertion, and forward

the editor of the Hillsborough Recorder

Charlotte, Feb. 17, 1827.—3t21

Poetry.

From the Annet.

THE RESTORATION OF ISRAEL. BY THE REV. GEORGE CROLY.

"And I heard a voice out of heaven saying, Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and He shall dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God."—Rev. xxi. 3.

Kiss of the dead! how long shall sweep
Thy wrath! how long thy outcasts weep!
Two thousand agonizing years
His Israel steeped her bread in tears;
The vial on her head been poured—
Flight, famine, shame, the scourge, the sword!

'Tis done! Has breathed thy trumpet blast,
The Trumpets at length have wept their last!
On rolls the host! From land and wave
The earth sends up the unransomed slave!
There rides no glittering chivalry,
No banner purples in the sky;
The world within their hearts has died;
Two thousand years have slain their pride;
The look of pale remorse is there,
The lip, involuntary prayer;
The form still marked with many a strain—
Brand of the soil, the scourge, the chain;
The serf of Africa's fiery ground;
The slave, by Indian suns embrowned;
The weary drudges of the oar,
By the swart Arab's poisoned shore,
The gatherings of earth's wildest tract—
On bursts the living cataract!
What strength of man can check its speed?
They come—the Nation of the Free;
Who leads their march? Beneath His wheel
Back rolls the sea, the mountains reel!
Before their tread His trumpet is blown,
Who speaks in thunder, and 'tis done!
King of the dead! Oh, not in vain
Was thy long pilgrimage of pain;
Oh, not in vain the voice that cried,
To spare thy maddened homicide!
Even for this hour thy heart's blood streamed
They come!—the Host of the Redeemed!

What flames upon the distant sky?
'Tis not the comet's sanguine dye,
'Tis not the lightning's quivering spire;
'Tis not the sun's ascending fire.
And now, as nearer speeds their march,
Expands the rainbow's mighty arch;
Though there has burst no thunder-cloud,
No flash of death the soil has ploughed,
And still ascends before their gaze,
Arch upon arch, the lovely blaze;
Still, as the gorgeous clouds unfold,
Rise towers and domes, immortal mould.

Scenes! that the patriarch visioned eye
Beheld, and then rejoiced to die;
That, like the altar's burning coal,
Touched the pale prophet's harp with soul;
That the throned seraphs long to see,
Now given, thou slave of slaves, to thee!
Whose city this? What potentate
Sits there the King of Time and Fate?
Whom glory covers like a robe,
Whose sceptre shakes the solid globe,
Whom shapes of fire and splendour guard?
There sits the Man, "whose face was marred,"
To whom archangels bow the knee—
The weeper in Gethsemane!
Down in the dust, aye, Israel, kneel,
For now thy withered heart can feel!
Aye, let thy wan cheek burn like flame,
There sits thy glory and thy shame!

Nineteenth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

Mr. Wright from the Select Committee appointed on the subject of the Vice President, made the following report, which was ordered to be laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Vice President of the 29th December last, respectfully report,

That, immediately after they assembled, they informed the Vice-President of their being organized, and of their readiness to receive any communication which he might see fit to make. On the receipt of his reply, dated the 3d of January, and which accompanies this report, Mr. McDuffie, as the friend and representative of the Vice-President, was admitted before the committee, & attended throughout the examination which followed.

The first object of inquiry, in proceeding to business, was to ascertain whether any charges against the Vice President had been placed among the public records of the War Department. And after an examination on this point, the committee became satisfied that no such charges were, or had been, among the records or papers of that Department. But, as the letter from Elijah Mix, addressed to Major Saterlee Clarke, under the name of "Hancock," had been published in the Alexandria Phoenix Gazette, of the 28th December, which publication the Vice President had particularly referred to, in his note to the committee, they felt bound to examine fully and freely into the truth

or falsity of the matters contained in that letter.

From the nature of the duties imposed upon a Committee of Inquiry, especially when connected with the distinct wish, as expressed by the Vice President in the present instance, for the "freest investigation," it has been impossible for the Committee to give to their proceedings the connexion and conciseness incident to trials, when the testimony is ascertained and arranged before it is presented.—They have, however, diligently applied themselves to the subject referred to them, and after a long and laborious examination, they are unanimously of the opinion, that there are no facts which will authorize the belief, or even suspicion, that the Vice President was ever interested, or that he participated, directly or indirectly, in the profits of any contract formed with the Government through the Department of War, while he was entrusted with the discharge of its duties, or at any other time.

They are also of opinion, that the conduct of Mr. Barbour, the present Secretary of War, in regard to the letter of E. Mix, is not, in the slightest degree, deserving of censure. The accusation contained in the letter was regarded by him as a base calumny upon the Vice President, penned by a man wholly unworthy of notice; and the committee have no reason to believe that the supposed truth of that accusation was at any time the basis of any act of the War Department. The publication of the letter appears to have been produced as follows:

In the month of December last, Howes Goldsborough and Elijah Mix were competitors for a contract with the War Department; Goldsborough, soon after his arrival in Washington, obtained from Mr. S. Clark, a copy of the letter, with a view to use the same against Mix should he find it necessary. From this copy, a transcript was obtained by Wm. F. Thornton, the junior Editor of the Phoenix Gazette, on the 27th of December, which he published the next morning in that paper, accompanied by his editorial remarks. In this publication Mr. Barbour had no agency, either direct or indirect. When he heard that the letter had been made public, he requested Col. R. M. Johnson, of the Senate, to call upon the Vice President as a mutual friend, and inform him of the manner in which the letter had come to his (Mr. Barbour's) hands, and that the same had been subsequently transmitted through the post office in an envelop to Major Clark, to whom it belonged. This information was given by Col. Johnson to the Vice President, in the morning of the 29th of December, just before he transmitted his communication to the House.

This letter to "Hancock," as published, and to which the Vice President had referred, contained, among other things, the following assertion: "And I have letters of Vandeventer's, which most positively mention that he (meaning Mr. Calhoun) was engaged, and received some portion of the contract." As such letters, if they existed, might lead to further evidence, and be important to aid the Committee in their inquiries, they thought proper, in the early stage of their proceedings, to issue a subpoena both for Mix and Vandeventer, with a clause therein contained commanding them to produce any papers in their possession, tending to prove the accusation which Mix had made in his letter to Hancock. In obedience to this summons, the witnesses appeared, and Mix having been first called upon to testify, produced, during his examination, the letters from Major Vandeventer, dated August 7th, 1818, Sept. 10th, 1818, July 8th, 1820, March 24th, 1821, and the letter from Col. W. K. Armistead, dated March 24th, 1821. On his second examination, he produced the letters from Major Vandeventer, to wit, the one dated August 31, 1818, and October 17th, 1820. When it was perceived that, in one of the letters of Major Vandeventer, to wit, the one dated the 7th of August, 1818, and to which they here particularly refer, allusion was made to a partner in the contract, whose name was to have been kept secret, they felt it to be their duty to discover, if they could, who this secret partner was, or at any rate, to push the inquiry so far as to leave no room for suspicion that the Vice President was the person alluded to. This branch of the subject has been the principal cause of their consuming so much time in the investigation; they found that they were led into a wider field than could have been at first anticipated, and that it was necessary, in order to get a full view of the whole ground, to go thoroughly into the origin and history of what is commonly called the Mix contract. The letters of Major Vandeventer, a-

bove referred to, appear to relate principally to the private confidential transactions between him and E. Mix, in regard to the contract; and there is no reason to believe or presume that the Vice President was ever made acquainted with their contents. The letter from Col. Armistead, written while he was at the head of the Engineer Department, although it wears the appearance of an official paper, and was improperly intended, as the Committee believe, to bring the weight of official influence to bear upon the private transactions between Vandeventer and Mix, was not written with the sanction or knowledge of the Vice President, and no copy of it was ever entered in the letter book of the Department.

The committee will here remark, that they place no reliance whatever on the testimony of Elijah Mix. From the self contradictions, apparent on the face of his testimony, and which it is unnecessary here to recapitulate, aside from the infamy attached to his character, the committee were satisfied that he ought not to be believed on his oath. The letters, however, just referred to, and produced by him during his examination, do not rest for their authenticity on his testimony. Those from Major Vandeventer, excepting such parts as had been defaced or obliterated, were acknowledged by Maj. Vandeventer himself to be genuine; and he was requested in every instance, to state, with the letters before him, what names or words had occupied the obliterated places, when the letters were written. The letter from Col. Armistead was also acknowledged by that officer to be genuine. But the three papers purporting to be copies or the substance of a letter from Major Vandeventer to Mr. Calhoun, rest for their authenticity on the unsupported testimony of E. Mix, and are regarded by the committee as having been fabricated by him. They are also of opinion that the words or names defaced from the letters of Major Vandeventer were so defaced by E. Mix; and the committee have been unable to ascertain with certainty, either from Vandeventer, the admitted author of the letters, or from any other source, what the words or names were, which have been thus obliterated.

The offer for the contract appears to have been made by E. Mix, on the 23d of July, 1818, and proposes to deliver at Old Point Comfort, "from one to one hundred and fifty thousand perches of stone, at \$3 per perch." The contract, as furnished from the War Department, bears date the 25th July, 1818. It stipulates for the delivery of one hundred and fifty thousand perches of stone, at three dollars per perch—is drawn up in the hand writing of Major Vandeventer, and by him alone witnessed, and is signed by Gen. Joseph G. Swift, then chief Engineer, and by Elijah Mix. Although Mix here appears to have been the only contractor, yet, from the evidence, there is reason to believe, that at the time the contract was made or soon after, and before the execution of any valid bond for the performance thereof, it was divided into shares, and that one fourth belonged to Maj. Vandeventer, one fourth to Elijah Mix, one fourth to R. C. Jennings, and the remaining fourth to a person whose name was not to have been mentioned. The title of Vandeventer, to his fourth, at the time above referred to, appears to have rested on a verbal and confidential agreement between him and Mix, and so remained till the 24th of April, when he received a written bill of sale of one half of the whole contract. Howes Goldsborough & Co. subsequently became the owners of one fourth, by purchase from Samuel Cooper, who had previously purchased from Maj. Vandeventer; and they (Goldsborough and Co.) were recognized at the War Department, by the consent of E. Mix, expressed in a letter sent by him to the Secretary of War, and dated the 13th of April, 1821.

The first bond, received at the Engineer Department, on the contract, is dated 5th of August, 1818, and describes the contract as having been made by E. Mix and George Cooper, for the delivery of one hundred thousand perches of stone, being fifty thousand less than Mix was entitled to deliver. This bond is signed by E. Mix and George Cooper, and J. Oakley, as sureties: the sureties were regularly approved by R. Riker, Recorder of the City of New-York, as appears by his certificate following immediately after the signatures, and dated the same as the bond. It will be perceived, at once, that there is an obvious and fatal variance between this bond and the contract. In an official letter written from the Engineer Department, on the 11th day of August, 1818, to Lieutenant George Blaney, and copied into the letter book of that Department, the contract is described as

for one hundred thousand perches of stone. The language of the letter is as follows: "You will inform the Agent that a contract has been made with Capt. E. Mix, to deliver, as soon as practicable at the Rip Raps, one hundred thousand perch of stone."

In a subsequent letter, written to James Maurice, also copied into the same letter book, and dated the 21st day of August, 1818, the contract is described as being for two hundred thousand perches. The language of this letter is as follows: "Mr. E. Mix will soon commence to deliver stone at the Rip Raps, under contract with this Department, for two hundred thousand perch."

Some time after the delivery at the Engineer Department of the first bond, but at what precise time does not appear, a new bond was given for the delivery of one hundred and fifty thousand perches, by E. Mix. This second bond is signed by E. Mix as contractor, and Samuel Cooper and James Oakley, as sureties—and it is ante-dated to the 5th of August, 1818—but no certificate, in regard to the sufficiency of the sureties, was attached to this instrument. The Committee have been unable to ascertain when this second bond was received at the Engineer Department; though the impression of Gen. Swift is, that it was received before he left the office, which was on the 11th of November, 1818. Maj. Vandeventer also expresses his belief, that it was delivered during the Fall of 1818. How far his testimony conflicts, if at all, with his letter to Mix, dated 17th of October, 1820, in which he urges upon the latter to attend to "the bond," the Committee will not undertake to determine.

The attention of Gen. Swift was particularly directed, before the Committee, to the discrepancies in the bonds, also to the two letters from the Engineer Department, in which the contract is alluded to. The explanation which he gives will be found in his testimony, to which the committee refer.

During an investigation relative to this contract, by a Committee of the House of Representatives, in 1822, a copy of the bond was requested by that Committee. In answer to which, the Engineer Department furnished a copy of the second bond, which had been substituted for the one first given—but, as there was no certificate of the Recorder of New-York, approving the surety certificate annexed to the cancelled bond, was made, and attached to the copy of the ties on the second bond, a copy of the bond furnished. Capt. Smith, of the Engineer Department, who attested these copies, has explained the cause of his certifying to this inaccuracy, and to his testimony, in that particular, the Committee here refer.

The question still remains, who was the secret partner? But the Committee being entirely satisfied that the secret partner was not the Vice-President, which was the main question to be decided, will leave the conflicting testimony on the other point with the House, without attempting to decide upon its relative weight.

On the 27th January, 1827, the Committee closed the examination of witnesses on their part, except as to one or two, who had been summoned, but had not attended. On that day, the friend and representative of the Vice-President was advised that the Committee had so closed their examination; and he was also informed by a member of the Committee, in its presence, that the Committee were unanimously of opinion that the Vice President was innocent of the charge of having participated in any manner in any contract made with the War Department, while he was Secretary of War. The same day, at the instance of Mr. McDuffie, subpoenas were issued for witnesses to appear and testify on behalf of the Vice-President. On the 29th January, the Committee received from the friend and representative of the Vice-President, a paper protesting against the previous proceedings of the Committee. Considering this paper as prepared and presented under the sanction of the high officer, in whose behalf it protests, the Committee have deemed it their duty to transmit it to the House, but they forbear all comment on its contents.

The Committee submit herewith all the testimony they have received during the examination.

Curious Fact.—Some time since, in a field called the Hollies, belonging to Sir Edward Smith, Bart of Acton Burnell, in this county, there was a flock of pigeons, and eight crows, all busy in seeking food. A hawk sailing in the air over them, pounced on one of the pigeons, and seemed, by their dispersing, to put in dread both parties. One of the crows seemed for a few moments to recollect himself, and in an instant flew at the hawk with all the courage,

strength, and vigilance of a game cock; when the murderer, in defending himself, was forced to loose his prey, which, with the loss of a few feathers, flew after its company, and a furious engagement for about two minutes ensued, in which the heroic crow had evidently the mastery, and having driven off the adversary, joined the black gentry, who seated on the surrounding trees, witnessing the combat, with a few croaks seemed to say, "I have rescued the captive." They all set up a loud cawing, as if singing *Io Pavan* to the victor! All this passed under the eye of a steady young man who happened to be in the next meadow, struck mute with astonishment.

Shrewsbury Chronicle.

THE PRESS.

The honorable Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, in a late debate in Congress has seen fit to utter a terrible anathema against the Press, which he contends, is a mere vehicle of slander, libel and licentiousness. We are not aware that the honorable gentleman has ever been thought of consequence enough to merit from the corps of Editors more than a passing notice; though it is probable, that some one has, heretofore, remarked with freedom upon the honorable gentleman's conduct, as a statesman or public agent, and that he has taken the present opportunity to illustrate the gospel truth of the maxim of Hudibras—

No man e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law.

Or, it is possible, that the honorable gentleman may have been about to sell his vote for President, and kindly wished to give warning to printers and editors, that if they should not keep quiet, they might expect a prosecution at common law, where truth is a libel, and good intention a crime, and fine and imprisonment the reward for publishing the one and exercising the other.

Galaxy.

PRINTING.

It is related that FAUST of Mentz, one of the many persons to whom the honor of having invented the invaluable art of printing is ascribed, having carried a parcel of his Bibles to Paris, and offered them to sale as MSS. the French, after considering the number of books and their exact conformity with one another, even to points and commas, and that the best book writers could not be near so exact, concluded there was witchcraft in the case, and by either actually indicting him as a conjuror, or threatening to do so, extorted the secret. Hence the origin of the popular story of the *Devil and Dr. Faustus*.

New Fashion.—It is said, in the New-Hampshire Statesman, that it is becoming fashionable in the country thereabout, to pay the newspaper printers punctually. Warm hopes are entertained that this fashion will become universal.

As Printers now occupy, thanks to the eloquence of Mr. Saunders and Mr. Houston, a considerable share of public attention, it may interest our readers to learn that the Legislature of Louisiana have elected John Gibson, editor of the New-Orleans Argus, to be *State Printer*. Mr. Gibson is a warm friend of the Administration, and his predecessor was a Jacksonian.

THE WESTERN PARADISE!

Extract of a letter dated, Shelbyville (Tennessee) January 20.

The distress in this country for the want of money exceeds any thing that you can have an idea of: in fact, there is none of any consequence, and their staple, cotton, is so low in price, that you may see hundreds of acres that will be left unpicked. In consequence of the price of Cotton, it will not pay the hire for getting it picked, although it appears to be the only article the farmers have to pay their debts. They are obliged to pay from 12 to 20 per cent, a year interest. The water still continues very low: steamboats are unable to go to New-Orleans, and no prospects of a rise. It is colder here than has been known for many years.

The Newport (R. I.) Lace School employs more than 300 females, who find it difficult to supply the orders. It is said the style of the work has greatly improved.

The amount of paper money in circulation in Pennsylvania, including the United States Bank, and foreign paper, is estimated at \$10,000,000. The quantity of specie in circulation in that State is thought to be greater than in any other in the Union.